August, not only on the south Atlantic coast, but also thence northwestward to the north Pacific coast. Pressure rose in the St. Lawrence Valley, but elsewhere except in portions of of California and Nevada there was a general fall.

TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.

The distribution of monthly mean surface temperatures is shown on Chart VI which also shows by appropriate lines the monthly maximum and minimum temperatures. The distribution of monthly mean temperatures was rather abnormal. West of a line drawn from central North Dakota through the center of Arizona, temperature was much below the seasonal normal, while east of the same line, temperature was considerably above the seasonal normal, particularly in northern Texas, Oklahoma, and portions of Kansas and Missouri. The writer does not remember having seen a similar distribution during the last five years.

Maximum temperatures ranging from 100° to 110° in the shade were rather frequently observed in the Southwest, viz: Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. Maximum temperatures of 100° and over also occurred in the Gulf States, east of the Mississippi; in South Dakota and elsewhere, as may be seen by an examination of Chart VI. Freezing temperatures occurred in the plateau and mountain regions of northern Nevada, southeastern Idaho, and in northern North Dakota.

In Canada.—Prof. R. F. Stupart says:

The temperature was below average from Vancouver Island to the Qu'Appelle Valley, and above average everywhere else in the Dominion, except over Cape Breton and the Island of Anticosti, where it was from average to over 1° below. In British Columbia and the Northwest Territories it was very much below average, Kamloops reporting as much as 8° below, and Banff and Calgary 6° below. On the other hand, many places in Ontario report the temperature as much as 5° above average, and in the Province of Quebec, Montreal was 3° above, and Quebec City 2° above average.

Average temperatures and departures from the normal.

Districts.	Number of stations.	Average temperatures for the current month.	Departures for the current month.	Accumulated departures since January 1.	Average departures since January 1.
		°	°	°	°
New England	10	67.1	− 0.2	+ 1.1	+ 0.1
Middle Atlantic	12	74.3	+ 1.1	− 0.9	− 0.1
South Atlantic	10	80.6	+ 2.2	+ 0.1	0.0
Florida Peninsula	7	82.4	+ 1.3	+ 2.1	+ 0.3
East Gulf	7	81.8	+ 2.0	− 3.5	− 0.4
West Gulf	7	84.2	+ 3.5	− 2.5	− 0.3
Ohio Valley and Tennessee	12	78.0	+ 3.2	− 0.5	− 0.1
Lower Lake	8	71.7	+ 2.2	+ 3.8	+ 0.5
Upper Lake	9	68.2	+ 2.5	− 3.2	− 0.4
North Dakota	7	65.7	− 0.2	−19.2	− 2.4
Upper Mississippi	11	75.9	+ 3.1	− 6.3	− 0.8
Missouri Valley	10	76.6	+ 3.5	− 9.0	− 1.1
Northern Slope	7	66.5	− 1.3	−26.1	− 3.8
Middle Slope	6	78.7	+ 4.0	− 8.0	− 1.0
Southern Slope	6	83.1	+ 5.7	−10.1	− 1.3
Southern Plateau	13	76.9	− 2.4	− 8.2	− 1.0
Middle Plateau	9	65.7	− 4.7	−13.8	− 1.7
Northern Plateau	10	62.0	− 6.8	−17.2	− 2.2
North Pacific	9	58.8	− 2.9	−14.0	− 1.8
Middle Pacific	5	62.2	− 2.6	− 4.8	− 0.6
South Pacific	4	68.4	− 3.1	− 4.9	− 0.6

PRECIPITATION.

The distribution of precipitation is exhibited on Chart III. Precipitation was in excess of the normal over the Pacific coast States, the northern Plateau, the middle Plateau, the upper Mississippi Valley, the Lake Superior region, the greater portion of the east Gulf States, central Virginia, and thence northeastward over a narrow strip of country extending to southeastern Pennsylvania. Precipitation was greatly deficient from the New England coast westward to the eastern borders of Wisconsin and also over Texas and the Plains northward to the Canadian boundary. There was also a deficiency of precipitation in North Carolina, and thence westward to the lower Ohio and Mississippi valleys. The geographic extent of regions having an excess of precipitation was about equal to that of those having a deficiency.

The drought that had prevailed in New York and elsewhere in the lower Lake region was broken by copious rains about the 26th. Forest fires broke out in the Adirondacks and other places in central New York toward the end of the droughty period. The timely rains at the close of the month greatly aided the authorities in quenching the fires.

In Canada.—Professor Stupart says:

The rainfall was above average from Vancouver Island to the Qu'Appelle Valley and also over the Lake Superior district, and below average throughout the large remaining portion of Canada. The excessive precipitation over British Columbia and the Northwest Territories was remarkable, and more especially in the Territories, where the average amount of precipitation is usually so small. Calgary reports 9.4 inches, nearly equal to the total average annual amount for that district. Edmonton reports 6.4 inches, and Prince Albert 6.8 inches. It was also remarkable, considering the abnormal rainfall in the Northwest Territories, that Manitoba should have had an amount less than the average when that in the Lake Superior district was also above average. Another remarkable feature in the rainfall distribution during the month was the drought over the Georgian Bay district, the lower Lake region and the Ottawa Valley. Some few localities, owing no doubt to local thunderstorms, recorded over two inches of rain, but over the larger portion of these districts scarcely any fell, and some places reported none.

Average precipitation and departures from the normal.

Districts.	Number of stations.	Average.		Departure.	
		Current month.	Percentage of normal.	Current month.	Accumulated since Jan. 1.
		Inches.		*Inches.*	*Inches.*
New England	10	1.97	50	−3.0	−2.5
Middle Atlantic	12	4.20	91	−0.4	−1.9
South Atlantic	10	6.81	100	0.0	−2.3
Florida Peninsula	7	6.03	91	−0.6	−1.7
East Gulf	7	5.83	104	+0.2	−6.6
West Gulf	7	1.13	31	−2.5	−5.8
Ohio Valley and Tennessee	12	2.76	78	−0.8	−3.1
Lower Lake	8	0.85	29	−2.1	−4.9
Upper Lake	9	2.10	70	−0.9	−2.1
North Dakota	7	2.31	100	0.0	−1.0
Upper Mississippi Valley	11	3.51	117	+0.5	+1.7
Missouri Valley	10	3.45	83	−0.7	−3.7
Northern Slope	7	1.34	100	0.0	−0.1
Middle Slope	6	1.84	70	−0.8	+1.4
Southern Slope	6	0.30	11	−2.5	+2.5
Southern Plateau	9	1.09	68	−0.5	−1.7
Middle Plateau	13	1.19	202	+0.6	+1.3
Northern Plateau	10	1.29	331	+0.9	−0.6
North Pacific	9	2.61	287	+1.7	+5.2
Middle Pacific	5	0.27	386	+0.2	−1.7
South Pacific	4	0.02	100	0.0	−1.7

HAIL.

The following are the dates on which hail fell in the respective States:

Alabama, 13. Arizona, 15, 28, 31. Arkansas, 13, 17, 25. California, 4, 6, 7, 17. Colorado, 2, 3, 5, 6, 13, 14, 16, 17. District of Columbia, 2. Idaho, 8, 13, 20. Illinois, 11, 12, 27. Indiana, 5, 11, 12, 25, 28. Iowa, 1, 9, 11, 18, 23. Kansas, 4, 9, 10, 11, 14, 17, 25, 26. Kentucky, 11, 12, 13, 26. Louisiana, 2, 13, 14, 15, 29. Maryland, 2, 10, 11, 14, 21, 22, 26, 27. Michigan, 11. Minnesota, 10, 11, 31. Mississippi, 1, 25, 28. Missouri, 5, 12, 18, 26, 27. Montana, 5, 7, 10. Nebraska, 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 12, 13, 16, 18, 19, 26, 29. Nevada, 3, 4, 6. New Jersey, 2, 21. New Mexico, 2, 14. New York, 2, 12, 21, 25, 26. North Carolina, 1, 11, 22. North Dakota, 1, 9, 17, 28. Ohio, 2, 5, 11, 12, 21, 25, 26. Oklahoma, 14. Oregon, 13, 20, 21, 28. Pennsylvania, 2, 10, 11, 12, 21, 25, 26, 27. South Carolina, 11, 12, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26. South Dakota, 1, 10, 17, 18, 30. Tennessee, 13, 26. Texas, 31. Utah, 16, 30. Virginia, 2, 11, 26. Washington, 9. West Virginia, 2, 12, 27. Wisconsin, 1, 9, 10, 11, 23. Wyoming, 7, 9, 13, 16, 19, 28.